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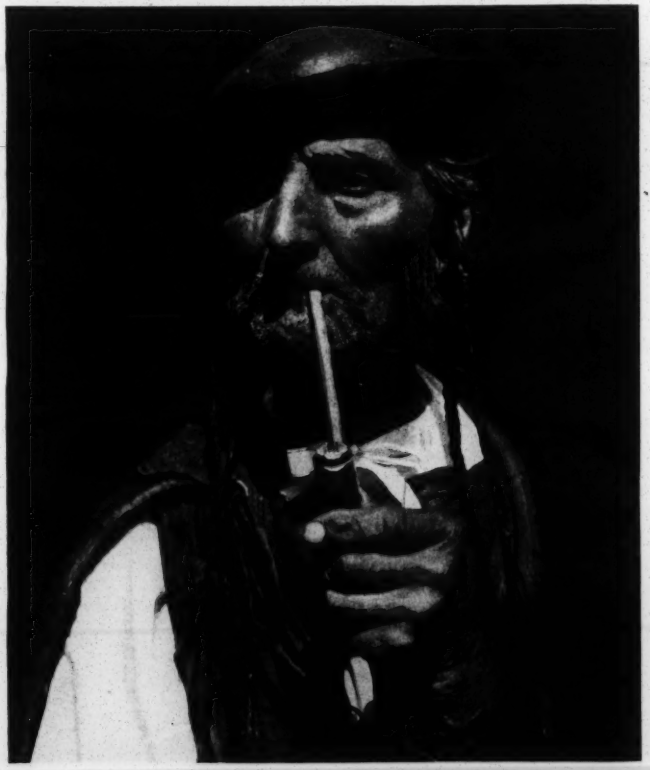

Photograph by Dr. V. Sixta and Son

SLOVAK SHEPHERDS ARE "BIG BUSINESS" MEN

Wool is one of the chief products of Slovakia, where herding and farming are leading industries. The Slovaks have achieved autonomy in government after 1,000 years of foreign domination (Bulletin No. 5).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Bethlehem—Traditional "City of Peace"—Has Violent History

AS BARRICADES rise and bombs burst in Bethlehem, traditional city of peace and birthplace of Christ, the Holy Land tug-of-war among Arab, British and Jewish forces comes to a head in one of the world's most famous small towns.

Bethlehem, a city of less than 10,000 inhabitants, and long associated with the religion of brotherly love and the gentle art of the shepherd, has frequently been in its thirty centuries of life the scene of history-making struggle and blood spilling.

Churches Became Battlefields

Its first mention in the Bible is associated with death—that of Rachel, nearly two thousand years before Christ. Tending his sheep around Bethlehem was the boy named David, who later slew his ten thousands to the mere thousands of Saul. In Bethlehem, according to the Bible, occurred Herod's massacre of the infants, at the time of Christ.

In the World War, new battle lines were drawn around Bethlehem, when, in November, 1917, British and Turkish-German forces battled for Jerusalem, five and a half miles to the north.

Nearly a thousand years ago one of the turning points of the Crusades occurred at an old church just outside Bethlehem, where Richard the Lion Heart gave way before Saladin; while only yesterday in the present Holy Land warfare the Tomb of Rachel near the entrance of the city was a hotly contested area.

Prosperous in Peace

When peace between conflicting factions permits, modern Bethlehem is a prosperous town where there is big business in a flourishing tourist trade. Around the Church of the Nativity (illustration, next page) are cafés, noisy with radio music, soft drink establishments, and curio shops selling postcards of sacred scenes, crosses, rosaries, carved wooden camels, and other souvenirs for the visitor to show to family and friends back home.

Bethlehem has no vast factories, big stores, or swanky hotels, but its citizens keep busy in the fields and vineyards, with their flocks, or at modest local trades as tinsmiths, stone masons, carpenters, and shoemakers. Whole families make their living carving beads and other religious articles out of mother-of-pearl and olive wood for sale to tourists.

The busiest highway in all Palestine is the short, good road that runs to Jerusalem from Bethlehem past the Tomb of Rachel. Along it modern buses and taxis roar past shepherds tending their flocks as in Biblical times, past fields in which men and women harvest grain as they did in the days of Ruth and Boaz.

Everywhere the new jostles the old for right-of-way. Newsboys call special editions. The town's mayor drives his motor car to the Municipal Building, where his office is equipped with telephones and other devices of the modern world. There is even an electric star in Manger Square.

Yet the city as a whole is little changed in appearance from the ancient town. On its high hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, it has spread out somewhat and treated itself to new buildings to meet modern business needs. But the narrow and winding streets, now barricaded in the current struggle, bear the dust of centuries.

Believed to be descended from the Crusaders, with a combination of Syrian and Arabic blood, Bethlehem's inhabitants are mostly Christians, with a sprinkling of a few hundred Moslems.

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Photograph by Irvine C. Gardner

PHOENIX ISLANDS: SO LONELY THAT EVEN CRABS ARE HERMITS

The islands are so far apart as to be invisible from one another. Some of them are so low and flat that unusually high waves may roll completely over them. Canton, the largest, was temporarily inhabited by the National Geographic Society-U. S. Navy Eclipse Expedition in the summer of 1937, but ordinarily its population has consisted of birds, rats, and crabs. The hermit crab lacks the hard protective shell of his edible relatives. For protection he backs into a deserted mollusk shell, which he thereafter drags around as his virtually inseparable "trailer" home (Bulletin No. 4).

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With Substitute Products, Germany Edges toward Self-Sufficiency

LATEST substitute put to work in Germany is the green hedge, now a patriotic proxy outlining gardens and lawns where iron railings once stood. Garden fences of iron are being "mined" for material to supply munitions or other plants. Storm Troopers collect the uprooted iron fences along with iron pipes, old sewing machines, and spare engine parts.

Such collections are part of a national program to free Germany from the necessity of importing raw materials, including cotton and wool, iron and other metals, oil, and foodstuffs. In the fall of 1936, the government inaugurated the Four-Year-Plan No. 2, designed to affect such foreign imports as could be eliminated by economy or replaced through chemical ingenuity.

"Peekaboo Cans" and "Wool" from Fish and Cows

Using coal-tar derivatives, various plastic substances, light metals, wood, fish, and even air and water, German chemists have pulled out of the magic hat of science hundreds of new and synthetic materials for everyday use. They include soap from coal, "wool" from wood, "rubber" from lignite or wood coal, and "cork" from potato peel. Out of this union of science and industry in the name of nationalism, the German word *ersatz* (substitute) has emerged, with new significance in the native tongue as well as in the vocabulary of many a foreign exporter watching his business decline with each successful experiment.

To save tin, for example, canners now pack preserved goods in transparent plastic containers.

"Fishing" for wool, chemists have forced the sea to give up one of the many synthetic fibers employed now in Germany's big textile business (in which production she ranked in 1937 second only to Japan). Called "fish wool," this substance is precipitated from a solution of 50 per cent fish albumin and 50 per cent cellulose.

"Cell-wool," or Lanital, another textile substitute, is made from casein, a milk derivative. Still another cell-wool comes from German beech wood.

Wood Chip Sugar, Pumpkin Milk, and Gasoline from Coal

Forest products have become a special field for *ersatz* development. Factories are already at work, turning out wood-basis goods, which range from gutter piping and bottle stoppers (instead of once imported cork) to alcohol and yeast.

Out of wood chips, German scientists have even won sugar, which serves not only as a substitute for imported barley to mix with silo fodder, but is also suitable for human consumption in the manufacture of candies and marmalades.

In the substitute line comes "pumpkin milk," to make use of a record crop of the golden fruit. It is mixed with cocoa to make a new patriotic drink. Another bumper crop, in potatoes, resulted in an order that bakers' rye bread should contain 3 per cent potato starch meal instead of imported cornmeal. A German professor has invented cotton seed bread. Still another food substitute urged on the public is "fish sausage," loaded with 10 per cent beef and 90 per cent fish and colored to resemble the genuine article.

To release metals for more nationalistic purposes, house furnishings in many German homes are now of glass or similar light commodities. Materials that might be serving heavy industry are no longer permitted such frivolous activities as holding up curtains. And even such minor items as tooth-paste containers are produced in glass. In hundreds of locomotives, steel has replaced copper. Anchor chain is made of waterproofed Manila hemp.

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The city's age-mellowed homes, with their round balconies and flat-topped roofs, are in striking contrast with the new, shiny, and predominantly Jewish towns that have so swiftly risen lately in other parts of Palestine.

Note: Additional descriptions and photographs of Bethlehem and other Bible-hallowed places will be found in "Changing Palestine," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1934; "Road of the Crusaders," December, 1933; "Crusader Castles of the Near East," March, 1931; "Bethlehem and the Christmas Story," December, 1929; "Color Records from the Changing Life of the Holy City" (color insert), December, 1927; "Skirting the Shores of Sunrise," also "Among the Bethlehem Shepherds," December, 1926; "Flying over Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine," September, 1926; "Last Israelitish Blood Sacrifice," January, 1920; and "Jerusalem's Locust Plague," December, 1915.

See also "Change Comes to Bible Lands," to be published in the December, 1938, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. A 25- by 35-inch Wall Map Supplement—"Bible Lands and the Cradle of Western Civilization"—including insets of Jerusalem, the Holy Land, and the travel routes of Biblical characters, will be included with this issue.

Bulletin No. 1, October 31, 1938.

Photograph by American Colony Photographers

WHEN SCENES WERE PEACEFUL AT THE FORTRESSLIKE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY

The more sacred the building, the more bloody the conflict around it in Bethlehem. At the far left, the Church of the Nativity's doorway was reduced in size to prevent easy access of surprise attackers; the two other openings of the former entrance have been walled up. Today, instead of the quiet domesticity of camels, pack donkeys, and milch goats, gathered around the old rock watering trough in the market square fronting the spot where Christ was born, barricades rise and machine guns sputter in the present British-Arab warfare. The town's name comes from *Beth Lekhem*, Hebrew for "house of bread."

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Trouble in India's Border Realms, on "Wee Willie Winkie's" Frontier

UNREST in the land of Gunga Din, in the very country of Kim and the mysterious fastnesses of "The Man Who Was," is an old story by now, more familiar in volumes of Kipling than in news columns.

But bridle hands and trigger fingers are tense again along the same danger-haunted border of India where, in the days of Wee Willie Winkie and the criminal Danny Deever, East met West in blood-brothership or in combat to the death.

To cut down the "chanst o' being rushed by Paythans from the 'ills," British authorities have presented a free passport to an Arab leader whom the Intelligence Service found enlisting tribesmen for a revolt in the Northwest Border Province.

Crossed by Rich Caravan Traffic Through Khyber Pass

An Arab in India need not feel out of place if he can penetrate to the farthest northern section, the Northwest Border Province. Here he finds that 92 per cent of the people are Moslems like himself. For the top point of the great diamond-shaped dominion of India, realm of Vishnu, Siva, and Brahma, is a place where Allah is God and Mohammed is his prophet. This has the highest proportion of Moslem population of all Indian states. Here a revolt may be a *jihad* ("holy war").

This border province of about 36,000 square miles—equivalent to the area of Indiana—is a "misty mid-region" of the races, religions, and politics of Asia. Here the "snowbound trade of the North comes down to the market-square of Peshawar town." This is the province of the world-famed Khyber Pass, India's "North Gate" into Central Asia, for which the champions of two continents have fought to hold the key.

The province is a geographic borderland, a transition region where the snowy Himalayan ranges of the Hindu Kush, with their hidden valleys, merge with plains.

Where Kipling Characters Still Live, Fight, and Die

Politically, too, the Northwest Frontier Province is a borderland. Native monarchies ruled by their own princes, such as Afghanistan, stretch their boundaries toward the realm of absolute British authority in central India. The governmental no-man's-land between is considered tribal territory over which the British officials exercise some political control. To pacify the half-wild frontier tribes to even such a loose arrangement as this has required a century's campaign.

Among the tribesmen of the province, Pathans are most numerous. The leading clans comprise numerous smaller tribes such as the Mohmands, the Afridis, Waziris, Orakzais, Sivatis, and Bajouris. The population numbers 4,684,000, having dropped a half-million since the preceding census a decade before.

Some slight income is derived from cutting the deodars, "timber of the gods," and floating logs down the river for sale farther south. But much of the region is a hot and almost treeless stretch of land, with hills covered by a low scrub growth of stunted palms and coarse grass. Wheat is the leading crop. Rain is scarce, and farms need irrigation from tributaries of the winding Indus, the river that in its time both named and nourished India. But relatively little of the Northwest Frontier Province is irrigated; when rains fail, crops fail, too. Then hungry and impoverished hillmen recall their undying love of the sport of border-raiding.

Many of the hillmen are pastoral nomads, driving camel herds or goats or flocks of sheep up the mountain slopes in summer and down in winter in search of the greenest grass. The Pachadh tract is known for its camel breeding, supplying

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According to official statements, Germany now is already prepared to supply her own gasoline, fuel, oil, and lubricants, mostly from extensive deposits of coal and lignites.

Synthetic rubber, whose basic material is also lignite coal, was made in Germany during the World War, but unsatisfactorily. Today, a much improved substance, called *Buna,* is produced in large quantities and is claimed to possess certain superior qualities over the natural product. It is, however, expensive to make, a high import duty being imposed on real rubber in order to allow the synthetic product to compete with it.

Note: Other phases of German life are described in "Changing Berlin," *National Geographic Magazine,* February, 1937; "Cologne, Key City of the Rhineland," June, 1936; "Where Bible Characters Live Again" (Oberammergau), December, 1935; "What Is the Saar?" February, 1935; "Freiburg—Gateway to the Black Forest," August, 1933; "Hamburg Speaks with Steam Sirens," June, 1933; "Entering the Front Doors of Medieval Towns," March, 1932; "Dinkelsbühl: Romantic Vision from the Past," December, 1931; "Ströbeck, Home of Chess," May, 1931; "Danube, Highway of Races," December, 1929; and "Renascent Germany," December, 1928.

Bulletin No. 2, October 31, 1938.

Photograph by Burton Holmes from Galloway

TOWERS AND TURRETS OF INDUSTRY ARE MODERN GERMANY'S FORTIFICATION

Strong walls and clustered towers of medieval German castles are replaced by the country's new source of resistance, the towering furnaces, retorts, and tanks of industry, such as those of the iron and steel works of Saarbrucken, center for the thickly populated and highly industrialized Saar region of southwestern Germany. Need for iron to feed these mills has inspired German campaigns to salvage old razor blades, sewing machines, and even fence railings. Stout gas pipes span the street like the portcullis of a castle. Unconcerned, a flower girl passes by with her wares in a basket, her hair in swinging braids; a student hurries along with an armful of books, and children carrying milk cans slow up to look at the photographer's car.

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Lighthouse Flashes over Scene of Dark Tragedies in Phoenix Isles

A NEW United States lighthouse, very far from base, will send its helpful beams into a remote Pacific realm of sea mysteries and griefs, the Phoenix Islands. It is a memorial to the crew of the *Samoan Clipper* lost ten months ago on a test flight from Hawaii to New Zealand.

The preceding year, the shadow of an earlier tragedy fell across the Phoenix Islands, when the surrounding waters were searched for clues to the fate of missing Amelia Earhart.

This small sprinkling of island confetti on the face of the Pacific comprises eight low coral-built islands and two reefs. They barely dot the surface of an ocean area five degrees square, just south of the Equator and east of the International Date Line, and about 1,800 miles southwest of Hawaii. They have a potential value as aerial "stepping stones" from Hawaii to Australia.

Mysterious Stone Ruins Hint of Vanished Tribe

These ocean islands, so low and isolated that none is visible from any other, contain a maximum of ocean and a minimum of island. The combined land surface would hardly add up to 18 square miles, and it is distributed over some 23,000 square miles of Pacific. They are rarely visited, although near the route of shipping between the Orient and San Francisco, and between Hawaii and the Fijis.

Only two are reported inhabited—Hull and Sydney Islands, where about three dozen imported workmen tend coconut plantations and export a few tons of copra (dried coconut meats). Rabbits have overrun little Phoenix, for which the group was named. Wild ducks are found on Sydney Island. Shipwrecked rats have moved in on several others. With these exceptions the island dwellers are strong-winged seagoing birds, fish, hermit crabs, and green-back sharks which lurk like shadows in the clear water.

Most recent "colonists" in the region were the National Geographic Society-U. S. Navy Expedition and a group of brother astronomers from New Zealand, who spent a month on Canton Island to photograph the sun's eclipse of June 8, 1937.

Ancient stone ruins on Sydney Island are unexplained, for no tribe of Phoenix Islanders has ever been known. Flagpoles and abandoned shacks on three islands are cryptic records that humans once defied the islands' inhospitality, when the guano deposits were profitable. Guano still is reported on two islands, and all eight are still under lease to one or the other of two fertilizer companies. In 1840 a temporary colony of eleven natives from Tahiti was encountered on Hull Island catching big green turtles to take home to Tahitian soup kettles.

All Built by Coral Architects around Lagoon

The Phoenix family circle is arranged in an oval. Scientific Canton is farthest north; rat-ridden Enderbury lies 35 miles south; baby Birnie, the smallest, is in the middle; the coconut-covered business twins, Hull and Sydney, hold up part of the southern boundary. Tiny Phoenix is eastern outpost, and Gardner and McKean are western. Winslow Reef stands guard 120 miles to the north, and Carondelet Reef 75 miles to the south, of their nearest island neighbors.

Only one of the islands is all dry land—McKean, from the depressed center of which the water has evaporated. Each of the others consists mainly of a lagoon outlined by a rim of terra firma, like a misshapen blue eye of the ocean staring back unblinking at the sun. All might have been made by the same recipe: take one blue

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many of the animals for commercial use—the "hairy scary oont" of Kipling's rhyme.

Modern short-cuts have decreased the income from caravans, with their "savor of camels and carpets and musk." All other trade routes through the mountains of this border region have been less used since the opening of the Khyber Pass. Camel caravans assemble at both ends, to be conducted twice a week under guard through the pass.

Summer capital of the Northwest Frontier Province is Nathia Gali, in the hills. But the main base for British forces patrolling this area is Peshawar. The city is about the size of Trenton, New Jersey. It is on the direct route that leads through the Khyber Pass to Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, 200 miles away.

Note: The Northwest Frontier Province and adjacent regions are more fully described in "Afghanistan Makes Haste Slowly," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1933; "From the Mediterranean to the Yellow Sea by Motor," November, 1932; "First over the Roof of the World by Motor," March, 1932; "Citroën Trans-Asiatic Expedition Reaches Kashmir," October, 1931; "The Oriental Pageantry of Northern India" (color insert), October, 1929.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Kipling, World Geographer as Well as Romancer," week of February 17, 1936.

Northwest Frontier Province may be located on The Society's Map of Asia, first issued as a supplement to *The Magazine* for December, 1933. Copies can be had at 50c (paper) and 75c (linen).

Photograph by Bourne and Shepherd

BOTH MENACE AND PROTECTION ARE FRONTIER PROVINCE'S BORDER TRIBESMEN

Helping to man the forts which guard the Khyber and other passes into the Northwest Frontier Province of India, friendly members of the Afridi tribe are enlisted to resist attacks of their unfriendly kinsmen. Knives visible beneath their left elbows, swords, and long antiquated rifles are the weapons with which they equip themselves for sniping border warfare.

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Slovakia: Eastern Half of Czechoslovakia's Realm and Name

IN THE terrific shake-up which is rocking Czechoslovakia to its foundations, one adjustment has taken place with relatively little destruction. It is the promotion of Slovakia to autonomy. For the big eastern fraction of the Czechoslovak Republic, this means an administration of its own for the first time in over a thousand years.

The new government gives Slovakia complete control over its own affairs, except matters which also concern the Czechs, such as foreign policy, finances obtained by joint debts, and national defense. The farthest eastern tip of the nation, Ruthenia, has a similar autonomous arrangement.

Slovak Spelling Book Becomes Best Seller

The green valleys of Slovakia shelter a people who have been ruled from capitals outside the province since about 835 A.D., when Prince Mojmir began enlarging the powerful little Moravian Empire, to the west, at Slovakia's expense. Within a century, Slovakia was snatched back into the realm of an eastern capital by invading Magyars, and for the succeeding thousand years until 1918 it was part of Hungary. Yet, through centuries of foreign domination, the Slovaks have doggedly preserved their talents and traditions.

Until the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic, education in their own language was rare to Slovaks. The Hungarian regime provided about 135 Slovak schools per million of Slovak population—none of them of high school rank. Books in Slovak achieved a circulation of hardly more than 500 copies before the republic was formed. The native language, cherished in the home, was not to be used in such semi-official places as postoffices and railway stations and cemeteries. The republic formed in 1918, however, made Slovak an official tongue of the same legal status as Czech. Immediately thereafter, a simple Slovak spelling book, popular for adults and children, exhausted an edition of 50,000.

The language of the Slovaks differs from that of the Czechs much as English differs in England and the United States.

Volcanic Mud, Ice Caves, and Geyser Lure Visitors

Many of the differences between the two are due to the westernizing influence of Germanic Austria on the former, and the eastern influence of Magyar Hungary —and occasional contacts with the Turks—on the latter. An important factor, however, is the fact that three-fourths of Slovakia is mountainous.

Mountainsides bear a large part of the virgin forests which give the Czechoslovak Republic the advantage of being wooded over one-third of its surface. Logs are floated down the River Vah, Slovakia's chief waterway, and smaller streams to less wooded plains in the south. Flocks and herds high on the mountainsides give Slovakia a supply of leather, wool, and foodstuffs, including sheep's-milk cheese and the quaint Miss Muffet fare, curds and whey.

With an area almost equal to that of industrial Bohemia in the west, the province of Slovakia contributed only half as many people to the Czechoslovak Republic. Its 18,900 square miles support three and a third million inhabitants. This uncrowded condition implies more farms, fewer factories. In Slovakia, 60 per cent of the people earn their livelihood by agriculture; in Bohemia, the percentage was only half as high. One-half of Bohemia's wage earners were employed in trade, industry, or communications. In Slovakia, these types of work absorb only 23 per cent, despite the fact that Slovakian Bratislava (Pressburg) on the Danube is the leading port of the whole country and the republic's fourth largest city.

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lagoon, wrap loosely in a band of beach, edge with booming surf, sprinkle with a fuzz of green vegetation, cover with screaming birds, garnish with an abandoned hut, and set in the tropical sun to bake.

When the Phoenix Islands were first being charted less than a century ago, every passing navigator claimed the discoverer's right and named a couple. Mary Balcout's, Brother's, Farmer, Favorite, and Swallow Islands were among the proposed names. Since no one visited all eight islands on one voyage, there was lingering doubt as to the actual number, as many as a dozen being reported. For a while Phoenix Island was branded as no less fabulous than the self-perpetuating phoenix of medieval superstition. Charted positions are still being corrected. Canton Island was found by the National Geographic Society-U. S. Navy Eclipse Expedition in 1937 to be over a mile northwest of the position assigned on maps.

How these tiny islands got their heads above water in an ocean area three miles deep is one of the mysteries of the Pacific. The topmost "story" is of coral. Instead of stopping with individual shells, as do the oysters, members of the coral family got together and built "shell" limestone structures, which were charted as islands when their tops protruded from the water. Exposure to weather has pulverized the coral limestone into sand, and vegetable mold veils it in spots. But each island still wears a coronet of coral reef around its brow, and the wrecked ships splintering there show that the coral-architects built more strongly than men.

Note: See also "Crusoes of Canton Island," *National Geographic Magazine,* June, 1938; and "Eclipse Adventures on a Desert Isle," also "Nature's Most Dramatic Spectacle," September, 1937. The Phoenix Islands are shown on The Society's new Map of the Pacific, a supplement to the December, 1936, *Geographic.* Separate copies can be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50c (paper) and 75c (linen).

Additional material about these islands is found in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Pacific Isles, Canton and Enderbury, Become Wards of Uncle Sam," with a map showing their location, week of March 28, 1938; and "Eclipse To Be Studied from Desert Islands," week of March 8, 1937.

Bulletin No. 4, October 31, 1938.

Photograph by Irvine C. Gardner

AIRPLANE WINGS AND BALLOON POUCH ARE BOTH IN FRIGATE BIRD'S FLYING EQUIPMENT

The broad, glossy feathers with strong shafts (lower left) give the man-o'-war bird superior flying apparatus. Like many men-o'-war with human crews, he sometimes turns to piracy, and seizes fish caught by other birds. The bright red pouch, inflated at will, is a special beauty of the dark brown male at the mating season. The man-o'-war, or frigate bird, is one of the sea birds using the Phoenix Islands as nurseries for their young, in large colonies that gave the islands guano deposits of former commercial importance.

A center of the rich South Slovakia plain since the days of ancient Roman occupation, Bratislava was the scene in 907 A.D. of the battle by which Hungary won Slovakia. It is the little New York City of the province, focus of most of Slovakia's commerce and that as well of the southern parts of adjoining provinces.

One activity for which Bratislava is not headquarters is the resort "trade" of Slovakia. Vacationists seek the cool heights of the High Tatras as more convenient than and as beautiful as the Alps. Special attractions are the Demanova Caverns and the ice caves at Dobsina, where year-round ice forms upside-down icicles. One of the chief spas of Slovakia is Piestany, where also evaporated mud is prepared in cubes and poultices for export. At Kosice, venerable old city which is the commercial center of the eastern part of the province, the spa has a geyser.

Mining in Slovakia yields copper and lead, gold from ancient mines, and naphtha. At Komarno on the Danube, there are Skoda ship yards.

In the past, as formal education became impossible to them, the Slovaks cherished lore and traditions which they handed down in folk songs. When in the past century a literary dialect of Slovak came into general use, writers found local color enough for novels and poems on native themes, particularly that of freedom. Svetozar Hurban Vajansky, for example, although he died before the republic came into being, wrote with confidence, "Freedom's bright sun now is dawning." A significant work was the long poem of Jan Botto, "The Death of Janosik," which glorified the Slovak ministerial student who turned Robin Hood bandit to help peasants oppose their rulers. Modern Slovakia's George Washington is General Stefanik, an astronomy student who became a World War aviator and, after a prominent role in establishing the republic, fell flaming to his death in a plane crash.

Note: See also "Czechoslovaks, Yankees of Europe," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1938; "Hospitality of the Czechs," June, 1927; "Czechoslovakia, Key-Land to Central Europe," February, 1921; "The Races of Europe," December, 1918.

And in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Czechoslovakia Is a Land of Many Minorities," October 10, 1938; and "Czechoslovakia: Ancient Bohemia Plus," December 6, 1937.

Bulletin No. 5, October 31, 1938.

Photograph by Dr. V. Sixta and Son

SLOVAK GIRLS HOLD TO CZECH HYMNALS, BUT LOCAL FASHIONS

Slovak hymnals were printed in the Czech form of the language, but nevertheless understood. Only recently has the Bible been printed in the Slovak tongue. Lace ruffs, ribbons, vivid colors embroidered on blouse or apron show the native artistic ability of the Slovaks. The boots are of soft Slovakian leather. A light apron indicates that the wearer is married. The home town of these girls is Piestany, a spa famous for its baths of volcanic mud.

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